we meet with a more rounded contour, and a more clothed aspect. Professor Mosely has shown, that in certain shells of molluscs, the size of the whorls and distance between the whorls follows a geometrical progression, and that the spiral formed Is a logarithmal spiral of which it is a property that it has every-where the same geometrical curvature, which can be said of no other curve except the circle. In the lower tribes of animals the forms are chiefly globular, but as we ascend in the scale they assume a great elegance of outline. So great is the attention paid to type throughout the animal kingdom, that we find animals, if not with the organs, at least with the form of organs, that are of no use except to keep up the symmetry. There are classes of animals in which forms appear which have an object and significance only in other classes. The blind fish of Kentucky cavern has no use for eyes in the dark waters which it inhabits; but, to preserve its symmetry of figure, it has the rudiments of eyes in the place usually occupied by these organs.

It was discovered at an early date that there was a conformity of structure in the fore limbs of vertebrate animals, which are fins in the fish, wings in the bird, fore feet in the reptile and mam-mal, and arms and hands in man. A parallelism can be traced between the fore and hind limbs of the same species, without regard to the diversity of office to which they may be severally adapted. Thus the normal or typical number of toes is ten, five in each row corresponding to the typical number of the digits. In many animals, indeed, some of these are wanting, but in such cases they will often be found in a kind of undeveloped state. Thus in the horse, the first finger may be detected in a rudi-mental state in a sort of wart in the leg, the second arid fourth in the splint bones, while the foot corresponds to the mid-finger,

and the hoof is just the nail of that finger enlarged beyond the normal size.

Professor Owen, correcting and following out a series of previous observations by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Oken, and others, has shewn to the satisfaction of all anatomists, that the axis of the body of vertebrate animals from the top of the head to the tip of the tail is made of a series of segments; of each of which certain parts "maintain such constancy in their existence, relative position, connexions, and offices, as to enforce the conviction that they are homologous parts both in the constituent series of